



**CTOS**

Context Manager II

**Operations Training  
Guide**

**UNISYS**

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**CTOS<sup>®</sup>**

**Context Manager II  
Operations Training  
Guide**

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# Product Information Announcement

☐ New Release    ☒ Revision    ☐ Update    ☐ Errata

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Title:

## **CTOS® Context Manager II 5.0 Operations Training Guide**

This Product Information Announcement (PIA) announces the release and availability of the *CTOS Context Manager II Operations Training Guide*, release 5.0, part number 4393 4678-000.

This Guide documents the new features in the 5.0 release of CTOS Context Manager II. It also contains corrections to the 4.1 release of the *CTOS Context/Window Manager Operations Training Guide Volume 1: Context Manager Operations*.

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# Section 1

## Context Manager Overview

This overview explains what Context Manager does, describes the Context Manager screen (the menu you use to interact with Context Manager), and summarizes Context Manager operations.

**Note:** *The Context Manager display explained in this guide is the user interface provided by the Context Manager software package; other interfaces are available from Unisys or can be created using Context Manager's Application Program Interface (API). If the appearance and behavior of your Context Manager screen do not correspond to the description in this guide, consult your system administrator.*

### What Is Context Manager?

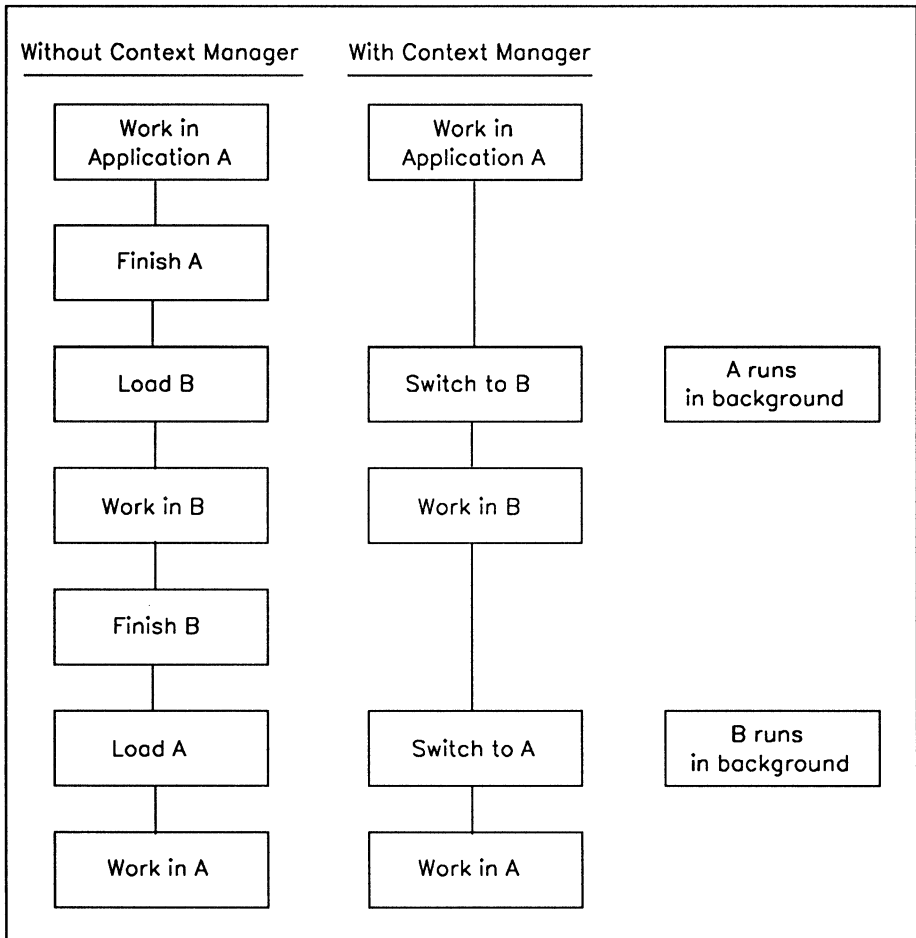
Context Manager is a CTOS software application that enables you to run other software applications concurrently. With Context Manager, you can switch from one application to another without having to stop the first and start the second (refer to figure 1-1).

For example, suppose you are using your word processor and a coworker asks you to copy some files. With Context Manager, you can switch from your word processor to the Executive, start the **COPY** command, and return to your word processor while the **COPY** command copies the files. You can continue using the word processor without having to wait for the **COPY** command to finish.

You can also transfer data between applications started through Context Manager. For example, if you want to include in a mail message some text you already have in a word processed document, you can select the text in the word processed document and copy it into the mail message, thus saving you from having to re-type the same text over again.



Figure 1-1. Switching between Applications



Once you start an application in Context Manager, it is called a *context*. For example, if you start the Executive application through Context Manager, that application is subsequently referred to as the Executive context, until you finish it.

Although several contexts may be running concurrently, you interact with only one at a time. The one you interact with is called the current context. It is the only one that responds to input. When you switch contexts, the one you switch to becomes the current context.

For example, if you are typing a memo on the word processor and receive an urgent mail message, you switch to mail, automatically making mail the current context. You read and respond to the mail message. When you return to the word processor, it replaces mail as the current context.

To start or finish applications in Context Manager or to switch between contexts, you press function keys or make selections on the Context Manager display (refer to figure 1-2). You can also configure Context Manager to start applications automatically when you activate it.

If you start a new application when there is no more room in memory to run it, the operating system automatically transfers (swaps) all or part of a running application to the hard disk, to accommodate the new application. If you want to switch to the swapped context, you use the same procedure as when switching to any context in memory; the process takes a second or two longer.

Some other applications are written so that they do not swap. These include communications applications, such as CTOS Asynchronous Terminal Emulator (ATE), and real-time applications, such as those that control the printer when they send output to it.

# The Context Manager Screen

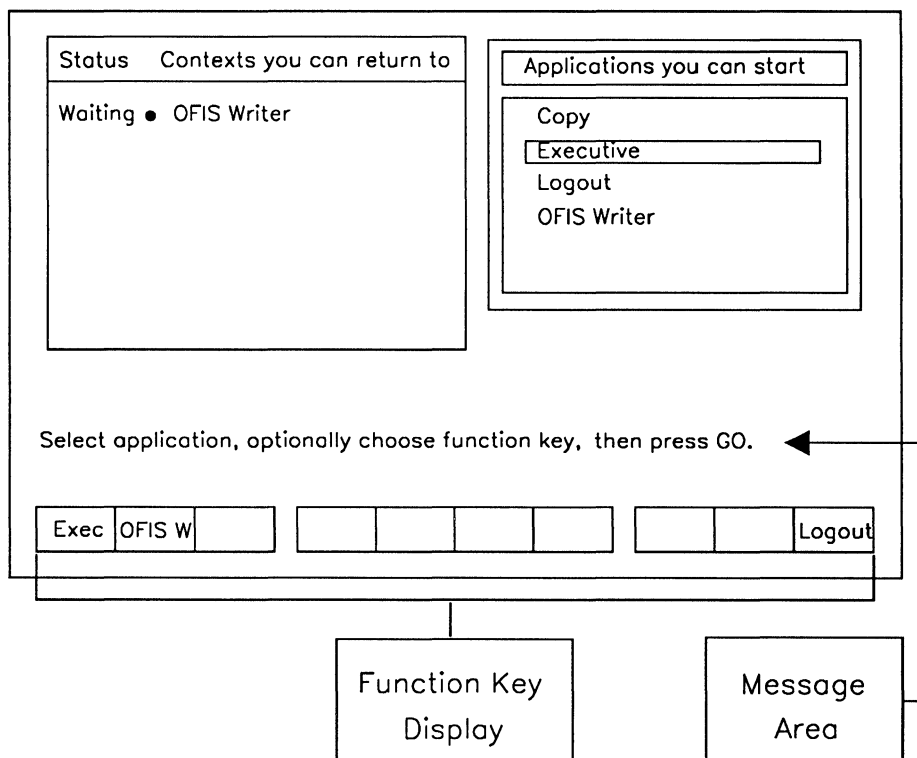
Context Manager provides an easy-to-understand screen that appears when you begin a session. The Context Manager screen (also called the Context Manager *display*) shows you the applications available to you and the status of the contexts you started from Context Manager. You can return from a context to the Context Manager screen at any time.

Figure 1-2 shows an example of a Context Manager display. The display includes the following areas:

- Applications you can start
- Contexts you can return to
- Status Column
- Message Area
- Function Key display

The following subsections describe each area of the display.

Figure 1-2. Context Manager Screen



## Applications You Can Start

In this guide, an application is a general term describing any software program you run through Context Manager. A list of applications available to you appears below the column labeled Applications you can start, on the right side of the display. Your Context Manager configuration file must contain information about the application for it to appear here (refer to the *CTOS Context Manager II Installation and Configuration Guide*).

Up to 17 applications can display at one time; use the scroll keys to view additional applications.

### Contexts You Can Return To

Contexts are applications that have been started. They are listed in the Contexts you can return to column on the left side of the display.

A bullet (a character that looks like this:•) indicates the current context.

Up to 10 contexts can display at one time; use the scroll keys to view additional contexts.

### Status Column

The Status column is located to the left of the bullet, and contains terms indicating the status of the corresponding context. Table 1-1 describes these terms.

Table 1-1. Status Terms

Term	Description
Running	The context is currently executing.
Waiting	The context is not executing; it is waiting for your input.
Done	Your last command is complete.  This message appears for Executive applications only (such as Floppy Copy or Files).
Swapped	The system is temporarily storing this context on disk to make room for another context. The swapped context is available to you, but the system is suspending the context until you recall it.
Stopped	The context is in the background, but not running. This context can run only in the foreground.
Halted	This context has been halted.  You halt a context by pressing <b>ACTION+S</b> , or the key specified in the Context Manager configuration file.
Locked	The context is locked from user access.

### Message Area

The Message Area is just above the Function Key display. It provides messages that inform you about the context in which you are working and the applications you have started.

### Function Key Display

The highlighted strip at the bottom of the Context Manager display is the Function Key display. It shows any function keys assigned to contexts. You can switch to a context shown on the display by pressing **ACTION+Fn**, where **Fn** is the corresponding function key.

If you preassign a function key to an application when configuring Context Manager, you use the same function key each time you want to switch to that context. For example, if you preassigned **F1** to the Executive, you always press **ACTION+F1** to access the Executive.

When you start an application without a preassigned function key, Context Manager assigns it a temporary function key, unless no more are available or the configuration file specifies that no function key be assigned. Optionally, you can assign the function key when you start the application.

To assign the function key when you start the application, select the application with the highlight, press a blank function key, then press **GO**.

# Starting Context Manager

You can start Context Manager from the Executive, or you can modify your user file to automatically start Context Manager when you sign on. For information on modifying your user file to automatically start Context Manager, refer to the *CTOS Context Manager II Installation and Configuration Guide*.

To start Context Manager from the Executive, use the following procedure:

1. Enter **Install Context Manager** in the Executive command field.
2. Choose one of the following:
  - To use the default configuration file, *[Sys]<Sys>CmConfig.sys*, press **GO**.  
Context Manager loads. Skip steps 3 and 4 of this procedure.
  - To use a configuration file other than the default, press **RETURN**.

The Install Context Manager command form appears:

```
Install Context Manager
[Config File Name]
[CM Interface Run File Name]
[Partition Size (K)]
[Initialize Screen?]
```

3. Enter the name of the configuration file you want to use in the *[Config File Name]* field.

The other fields allow users to specify an alternative user interface. To use the interface provided with the software and described in this guide, you leave these fields blank.

### 4. Press **GO**.

Context Manager loads, and one of the following occurs:

- If no applications are configured to start automatically, the Context Manager display appears.
- If applications are configured to start automatically, Context Manager starts them. The last one started becomes the current context and appears on the screen.

You can switch to the Context Manager display by pressing **ACTION+GO**.

## Using Context Manager

Tables 1-2 and 1-3 summarize how to use Context Manager.

Table 1-2 outlines the keys you can press once the Context Manager display appears and the results of pressing these keys. It includes the keys you press to move around the display and to select various options.

With a mouse, you can move the highlight through the Context Manager display by moving the mouse cursor. For more information on the mouse, refer to Context Manager and the Mouse in this section.

Table 1-3 describes the key combinations you press to manipulate the contexts, switch back and forth between them, and view their status.



**Table 1-2. Keys to Use with the Context Manager Display**

Keys	Function
Left Arrow Right Arrow	Moves the highlight between the Applications you can start column and the Contexts you can return to column.
Up Arrow Down Arrow	Moves the highlight within the Applications you can start column or the Contexts you can return to column.
CODE+B or CODE+Up Arrow	Moves the highlight to the first application or context (depending on which column the highlight is in).
CODE+E or CODE+Down Arrow	Moves the highlight to the last application or context (depending on which column the highlight is in).
SCROLL UP	Scrolls the applications or contexts (depending on which column the highlight is in) up one line.
SCROLL DOWN	Scrolls the applications or contexts (depending on which column the highlight is in) down one line.
GO	If the highlight is in the Applications you can start column, pressing <b>GO</b> starts the highlighted application.  If the highlight is in the Contexts you can return to column, pressing <b>GO</b> returns you to the highlighted application.
CANCEL	Removes the Context Manager display and returns you to the current context.
HELP	Displays the Context Manager version number.
CODE+HELP	Displays the name of the current Context Manager configuration file.

**Table 1-3. Keys to Manipulate the Applications**

Key	Function
ACTION+GO	Causes the Context Manager display to become the current context.
ACTION+Fn	<p>Where <b>Fn</b> is a function key assigned to a context, causes Context Manager to switch to that context.</p> <p>Where <b>Fn</b> is a function key preassigned to an application, causes the highlight to move to that application in the Applications you can start column. Press <b>GO</b> to start the application.</p> <p>Where <b>Fn</b> is an unused function key, causes the highlight to move to the Applications you can start column. Move the highlight to the application you want to start and press <b>GO</b>. The function key is assigned to that application for the current session.</p>
ACTION+NEXT	Cycles through the contexts without the Context Manager display appearing.
ACTION+ Numeric Minus (-)	Cycles through the contexts in the reverse order of <b>ACTION+NEXT</b> .
ACTION+S	<p>Halts all processes of the current context. Press <b>ACTION+S</b> again to restart them.</p> <p>This is the default key; you can specify another key in the Context Manager configuration file.</p>

## Data Transfer

The data transfer feature is available on protected mode workstations only.

To transfer data between contexts, you press **ACTION+C** to display the Data Transfer menu, as shown in figure 1-3. (The characters used for **ACTION** key commands can be redefined in the Context Manager configuration file. This explanation uses the default characters.)

Figure 1-3. Data Transfer Menu

Status	Operation	Function	on start
Running	<input type="button" value="Mark"/>	Allows text to be highlighted by using the arrow, mark, and bound keys.	
Waiting	Modes	Selects the mode of data transfer for the receiving context.	
	Once the data is marked: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Switch to the receiving context.</li> <li>2. Position the cursor where you want the data to be placed.</li> <li>3. Press Action-P to paste.</li> </ol>		

Use arrow or return keys to highlight an operation. Press GO to select it.

Exec	OFIS W							Logout
------	--------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--------

Table 1-4 explains the commands you use to do data transfer.

Data Transfer and Graphics Applications

Data transfer is not available from graphics applications. You can transfer data to compound applications, such as OFIS Designer, and to graphics applications that can receive text input from the keyboard. For example, to transfer data to OFIS Graphics, you position the cursor in the text input field.

Table 1-4. Data Transfer Commands

Command	Function
ACTION+C	displays the Data Transfer menu showing the Mark and Modes commands  Before you press <b>ACTION+C</b> , switch to the context from which you are transferring data.
Mark	begins the Mark operation  1. Select <b>Mark</b> on the Data Transfer menu.  2. Select the data with the <b>MARK</b> and <b>BOUND</b> keys or with a mouse.
Modes	displays a pop-up menu that offers a choice of formats for the pasted data  You can select Modes before or after marking the data. The menu displays with the highlight on Line. You select a mode appropriate for the receiving application (refer to appendix C).  If you make no menu selection, Context Manager determines a default mode as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If a mode has been specified for the receiving application in the Context Manager configuration file, it is used as the default.</li><li>• If no mode is specified in the configuration file, the default is the most recent selection from the Modes menu in this Context Manager session.</li><li>• If neither of these conditions applies, the default is line mode.</li></ul>
ACTION+P	pastes the marked data in the current context
FINISH or GO	after data has been marked, unhighlights the marked data and saves the selection  You can resume work in that context and paste the selection later.
CANCEL	cancels the data transfer operation

# Exiting Context Manager

Before you exit Context Manager, you display each context and use **FINISH+GO** to finish (exit) it.

You are not required to finish the Executive context before exiting Context Manager. However, if you want to finish the Executive, you do not use **FINISH+GO**. Instead, enter **Exit Executive** on the Executive command line and press **GO**.

Once you have finished all contexts, the Context Manager display appears. You then press **FINISH+GO** to exit Context Manager. The Context Manager display is replaced by the SignOn form, or whatever alternative was specified in the Context Manager configuration file.

### Caution:

If you exit Context Manager without finishing contexts first, you may lose data or need to recover when restarting the applications.

Depending on your Context Manager configuration, you may have two other methods to exit Context Manager:

- using the Logout command from the Executive  
If your Context Manager configuration includes the Executive as an application, you can enter Logout on the command line.
- starting the Logout application

If you did not finish all other contexts before selecting Logout or pressing **FINISH** to exit Context Manager, Context Manager displays the following message:

Warning: There are unfinished contexts. Press GO to logout or CANCEL to deny.

Table 1-5 summarizes ways of finishing contexts and exiting Context Manager.

Table 1-5. Finishing Applications and Exiting Context Manager

Key/Command	Function
ACTION+FINISH	To finish the context currently displayed without saving the files you worked on.
FINISH+GO	To finish the context currently displayed, saving the files you worked on.  You cannot use <b>FINISH+GO</b> to finish the Executive context. Instead, you enter <b>Exit Executive</b> on the Executive command line.
FINISH+GO	From the Context Manager display, you use <b>FINISH+GO</b> to exit Context Manager.  If you do so with contexts unfinished, Context Manager will prompt you with the following message:  Warning: There are unfinished contexts. Press <b>GO</b> to logout or <b>CANCEL</b> to deny.  Caution: If you use <b>FINISH+GO</b> to exit Context Manager without finishing contexts first, you may lose data or need to recover when restarting the application.
Logout	On the Executive command line, you enter <b>Logout</b> to exit Context Manager without saving any files in contexts.  If Logout is listed on the Context Manager display as an application, starting it exits Context Manager without saving any files in contexts.  If you use Logout with contexts unfinished, Context Manager will prompt you with the following message:  Warning: There are unfinished contexts. Press <b>GO</b> to logout or <b>CANCEL</b> to deny.  Caution: If you use Logout to exit Context Manager without finishing contexts first, you may lose data or need to recover when restarting the applications.

# Using a Mouse with Context Manager

You can use a mouse instead of the keyboard to select applications from the Context Manager display. You use the mouse cursor to move the highlight through the Applications you can start menu and the Contexts you can return to menu in the Context Manager display.

To start an application from the Context Manager display using the mouse:

1. Move the mouse cursor through the Applications you can start menu until the highlight is on the application you want. To scroll the list of applications, hold down the mouse button and move it to the top or bottom of the menu.
2. Click (press and release) the mouse button.

The following procedure describes how to use the mouse cursor to move the highlight through the Context Manager display and return to a context.

To return to a context from the Context Manager display using the mouse:

1. Move the mouse cursor through the Contexts you can return to menu until the highlight rests on the context you want. To scroll the list of applications, hold down the mouse button and move it to the top or bottom of the menu.
2. Click (press and release) any mouse button.

## Section 2

# Getting Started

In this section, you will learn to:

- begin a Context Manager session (exercise 1)
- start an application in two different ways (exercises 2 and 3)
- finish a context (an application started from Context Manager) (exercise 4)
- move to the Context Manager display from a context (exercise 5)
- start an application that requires entries (exercise 6)
- exit Context Manager (exercise 7)

**Note:** *The exercises in this section take approximately 30 minutes to complete. You should try to complete all of them in a single session. If you cannot and you have to stop before you have finished all the exercises, follow the procedure in exercise 7.*

## Before You Start

Before you begin the exercises in this section, Context Manager must be set up according to the requirements in appendix B.

Table 2-1 describes some terms from this section that may be new to you.



**Table 2-1. Terms for Section 2**

Term	Meaning
applications	software such as the OFIS Writer and Executive
arrow keys	keys you use to move the cursor or highlight
context	an application you started through Context Manager
Context Manager display	the menu you use to interact with Context Manager
Context Manager configuration file	<p>the file that specifies which applications you can use through Context Manager</p> <p>The training configuration in appendix B sets up Context Manager for the applications used in these training exercises.</p>
Executive	an application you use to start some programs
function keys	the <b>F1</b> through <b>F10</b> keys, located at the top of the keyboard, whose functions correspond to the Function Key display
Function Key display	the highlighted strip at the bottom of the screen, divided into ten sections that correspond to the ten function keys

## Beginning a Context Manager Session

There are two ways to begin a Context Manager session:

- from the Executive, using the command **Install Context Manager**
- from the SignOn form, signing on with a user name that automatically activates Context Manager

This method requires that you first edit a user file to include the information needed to activate Context Manager.

For the first exercise, you begin a Context Manager session from the Executive. To do the first exercise, you must sign on with a user name that does not automatically activate Context Manager.

If you or your system administrator created a user file that automatically activates the Context Manager training configuration, you can sign on with that user name instead of doing exercise 1.

### Exercise 1: Starting Context Manager from the Executive

The Executive command line should be on your screen before you begin exercise 1.

To activate the training configuration, you will enter the name of the training configuration file during this exercise (refer to appendix B). If you enter no file name, Context Manager uses the default configuration file, *[sys]<sys>CmConfig.sys*.

To start Context Manager from the Executive:

1. Enter **Install Context Manager** in the Executive command field.
2. Press **RETURN**.

The Install Context Manager form appears.

3. Enter the name of the training configuration file in the *[Config File Name]* field.

You leave the other fields blank. These optional fields allow users to specify an alternative user interface.

4. Press **GO**.

The Context Manager display appears, showing the training configuration (refer to figure 2-1).

Status	Contexts you can return to		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">Applications you can start</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> Copy  Executive  Logout  OFIS Writer </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Applications you can start	Copy Executive Logout OFIS Writer
Applications you can start			
Copy Executive Logout OFIS Writer			

Select application, optionally choose function key, then press GO.

Exec	OFIS W		
------	--------	--	--

For an explanation of the Context Manager display, you can refer to section 1. Doing the exercises that follow will also familiarize you with the display.

# Starting Applications and Finishing Contexts

Applications available to you through Context Manager appear under the Applications you can start column on the Context Manager display. Once you start an application, it is called a *context* and is listed in the Contexts you can return to column.

From the Context Manager display, you can start applications in two ways:

- using the highlight in the Applications you can start column on the Context Manager display
- using the function keys

The following exercises describe both ways of starting applications.

## Exercise 2: Using the Highlight to Start an Application

This exercise describes how to start an application by highlighting it on the Context Manager display.

To start an application using the highlight:

1. Check that the highlight is in the Applications you can start column.

If the highlight is not in this column, press **RIGHT ARROW**.

2. Press **UP ARROW** or **DOWN ARROW** to move the highlight to the application you want to start. For this exercise, move the highlight to the word processing application listed (for example, OFIS Writer).
3. Press **GO**. The following actions occur:

The message `Loading...` appears, and the function key assigned to that application is highlighted.

The word processor context appears.

Context Manager automatically places the word processor under the Contexts you can return to column on the Context Manager display.

Before practicing the second method of starting an application (using function keys), you do the next exercise to finish the word processor context you just started.

### Exercise 3: Finishing a Context

When you no longer need to work in a context, you finish it. You finish a context as you would usually end a work session, with **FINISH+GO**. (The Executive is an exception. To finish the Executive context, you enter **Exit Executive** on the Executive command line and press **GO**.)

Before you press **FINISH+GO**, the context should be displayed. Currently, the word processor context is displayed. To finish it, you do the following:

To finish a context, saving any open files, press **FINISH+GO**.

The message `Saving...` appears momentarily. In a few seconds, the message `Save complete` replaces `Saving...`. The Context Manager display then replaces the word processor. The word processor no longer appears under Contexts you can return to.

You may also finish a context from the Context Manager display. However, with this method, any work done during your session is discarded.

To finish a context from the Context Manager display, you place the highlight on that context in the Contexts you can return to column and press **ACTION+FINISH**. The message `Finishing...` appears for a moment in the Message Area of the Context Manager display.

## Exercise 4: Using Function Keys to Start an Application

This exercise describes how to use the function keys to start an application. These keys correspond to the highlighted Function Key display at the bottom of the Context Manager display. They provide a convenient alternative to using the highlight to start an application.

Function keys are assigned to applications in two ways:

- You can preassign function keys to applications when configuring and installing Context Manager.

For example, if you preassign the **F2** key to the word processor, you always press **F2** to access the word processor.

- When you start an application without a preassigned function key, Context Manager assigns it a temporary function key, unless no more are available or the configuration file specifies that no function key be assigned.

The training configuration preassigns function keys to the Executive, word processor, and Logout applications.

To start the word processor application using a preassigned function key:

1. Locate the word processor on the Function Key display.
2. Press the function key that corresponds to the word processor application (it should be **F2**).
3. Press **GO**. The following actions occur:
  - The message `Loading...` appears, followed by the word processor.
  - Context Manager automatically places the word processor under the Contexts you can return to column on the Context Manager display.

You can also choose which key Context Manager assigns an application at the time you start it. You need not do this now, but you may find it useful for applications without preassigned function keys. To choose the function key Context Manager assigns an application, you use the following procedure:

Move the highlight to the application you want to start, press a blank function key, then press **GO**.



### Exercise 5: Moving between a Context and the Context Manager Display

After starting an application, you may want to return to the Context Manager display and back again to the context.

For this exercise, you should be in the word processor context.

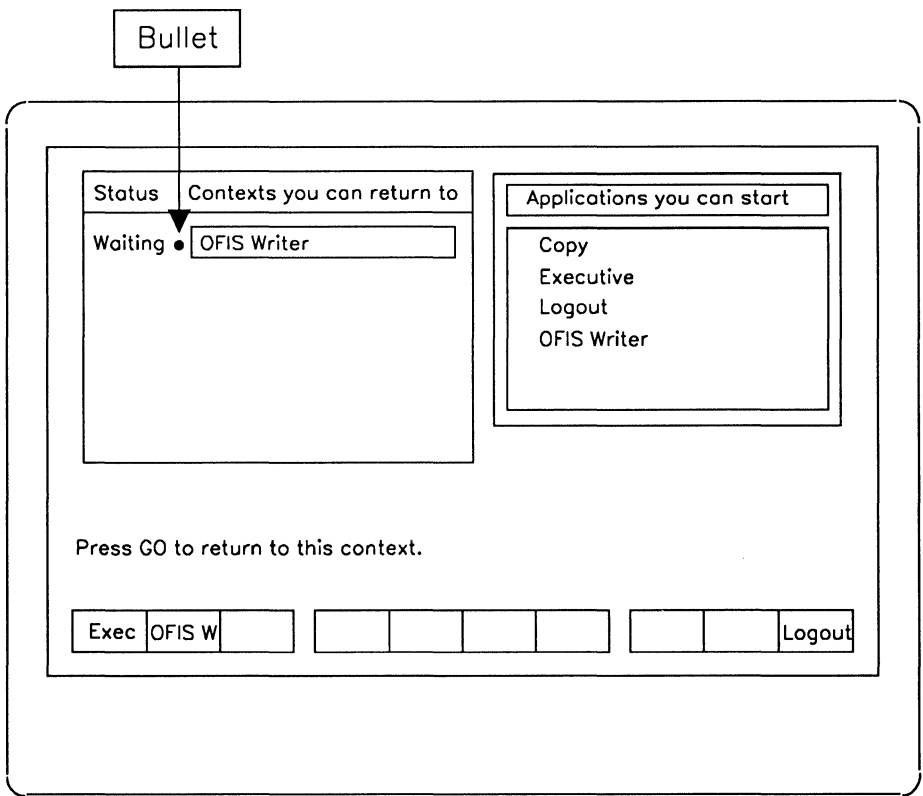
To move between a context and the Context Manager display:

1. Press **ACTION+GO**.
2. The Context Manager display replaces the word processor context, showing the following (refer to figure 2-2):
  - The word processor appears highlighted in the Contexts you can return to column.
  - A bullet (•) appears next to the word processor to show that you were working in that context when you returned to the Context Manager display.
  - The word processor status (Waiting or Stopped) appears under the Status column.
  - The message `Press GO to return to this context` (meaning the highlighted context) appears in the message area (above the Function Key display).
  - The word processor function key is highlighted.
3. Press **GO**.

The word processor context replaces the Context Manager display.

To prepare for the next exercise, press **FINISH+GO** to finish the word processing context. The Context Manager display reappears with the highlight in the Applications you can start column. The word processor is no longer listed under Contexts you can return to.

**Figure 2-2. Context Manager Display After Switching From the Word Processor Context**



### Exercise 6: Starting an Application That Requires Entries

You can configure Context Manager to include Executive commands in the Applications you can start column. However, some Executive commands (such as **COPY** and **DELETE**) require entries (for example, the names of the files you want to copy or delete). When you use Context Manager to start such applications, you must first provide the necessary entries.

This exercise describes how to start the **COPY** application.

If you are not familiar with using Executive commands, refer to the *CTOS Executive Reference Manual*.

At the end of the previous exercise, you finished the word processing context. The Context Manager display reappeared with the highlight in the Applications you can start column. This exercise begins from that point.

To start an application that requires entries:

1. Find the **COPY** application under Applications you can start.
2. Move the highlight to **COPY**.
3. Press **GO**. The following actions occur:
  - The message *Loading...* appears, followed by the **COPY** command form.
  - The highlight appears on the File from field of the **COPY** form.
  - Context Manager assigns the next available function key, starting from the left, to the **COPY** application.
4. Fill in the entries on the command form. For the **COPY** application, you enter file names in the *File from* and *File to* fields; *[Overwrite ok?]* and *[Confirm each?]* are optional.
5. Press **GO**.

The command executes. The Context Manager display then reappears with the highlight on **COPY** under Applications you can start.

## Exercise 7: Using the Logout Application to Exit Context Manager

Before exiting Context Manager, you should be sure to finish any context (refer to exercise 3) to avoid losing data or having to recover the next time you start the application.

You can exit Context Manager in three ways:

- start the Logout application (if it is listed in the Applications you can start column)
- enter **Logout** in the Executive command field and press **GO**
- press **FINISH+GO** from the Context Manager display (described in section 3)

This exercise uses the first method. You can use the highlight or the **F10** key to start the Logout application. The following procedure uses the highlight.

To exit Context Manager using the Logout application from the Context Manager display:

1. Move the highlight in the Applications you can start column to **Logout**.
2. Press **GO** to exit Context Manager. The following actions occur:
  - The message `Logging out...` appears.
  - The SignOn form replaces the Context Manager display.
  - The screen that appears when you exit Context Manager depends on the run file specified in the configuration file. The default is the SignOn form, and the training configuration uses this default.

# Section Summary

In this section, you:

- began a Context Manager session
- started an application by placing the highlight on the application in the Applications you can start column and pressing **GO**
- finished a context by pressing **FINISH+GO** while in the context
- started an application from preassigned function keys by pressing the function key with the application name on it and then pressing **GO**
- returned to the Context Manager display from a context by pressing **ACTION+GO**
- started an application that required entries by placing the highlight on the application in the Applications you can start column, pressing **GO**, filling in the entries (parameters), and pressing **GO** again
- exited Context Manager by starting the Logout application from the Context Manager display

You can proceed to section 3.

## Section 3

# Managing Several Contexts

In section 2, you learned how to begin a Context Manager session, start applications, and return from a context to the Context Manager display. During a Context Manager session, you can start multiple applications and switch back and forth between them.

In this section, you will learn to:

- start two applications (exercise 8)
- switch to a context from the Context Manager display (exercise 9)
- switch directly to a context from another context (exercises 10 and 11)
- move through multiple contexts (exercise 12)
- exit Context Manager, using **FINISH+GO** from the Context Manager display (exercise 13)

This section also describes mail notification.

**Note:** *The exercises in this section take approximately 45 minutes to complete. You should try to complete all of them in a single session. If you cannot and you have to stop before you have finished all the exercises, follow the procedure in exercise 7.*

### Before You Start

To begin this section, the screen should display the Executive command line.

Table 3-1 explains terms used in this section that may be new to you.

**Table 3-1. Terms for Section 3**

Term	Meaning
background	the location of any context other than the one being shown
current context	the context being shown
Fn	denotes one of the 10 function keys (F1 through F10)
foreground	the location of the context being shown
partition	a portion of your workstation's memory
swap file	a file holding a context temporarily (said to be swapped) to make room in memory for another context

### Starting Multiple Applications

Having completed the procedures in section 2, you are ready to learn about managing several contexts.

### If Context Manager Displays 'Swapped' While you are Doing the Exercises

Depending on your system configuration, Context Manager may display a status of Swapped for one or more of your contexts while you are doing the exercises. Swapped contexts may take slightly longer than other contexts to display; otherwise you work with them just like other contexts.

### About Swapping

Swapping is an operation performed automatically by the operating system, and you can monitor it on your Context Manager screen.

When you start an application, the operating system places it in an area of workstation memory called a partition. If you try to start more applications than can fit into your workstation's memory, the operating system automatically moves (swaps) a context into the swap file on your hard disk, and then loads your new applications into memory. If you display the Context Manager screen with one of your contexts swapped, the Status for that context displays as Swapped.

If you later switch to a swapped context, Context Manager moves it back into memory, swapping another context to the swap file if necessary.

The number of applications that can be swapped depends on the amount of memory available; if your workstation has a large amount of memory, Context Manager may not need to do any swapping at all.



### Exercise 8: Starting Two Applications

In section 2, you learned to use the highlight and the function keys to start an application. In this exercise, you will learn to use these methods to start two applications.

To start two applications:

1. Begin the Context Manager session (refer to exercise 1 if you need help remembering how to do this).
2. When the Context Manager display appears, use either the highlight or the function keys to start the word processor application.
3. Press **ACTION+GO**. The following actions occur:
  - The Context Manager display appears with the word processor context highlighted in the Contexts you can return to column.
  - The word processor status (Waiting or Stopped) appears under the Status column.
  - A bullet appears next to the word processor context to show that you were working in it when you returned to the Context Manager display.
4. Press **Right Arrow**. The highlight moves to Applications you can start.
5. Move the highlight to **Executive** and press **GO**. The following actions occur:
  - The message `Loading...` appears as the highlight appears on `Exec` in the Function Key display.
  - Context Manager moves the Executive context to the foreground and moves the word processor context to the background until you recall it. The word processor context remains waiting so that you can switch to it at any time.

6. When the Executive context appears, enter **This is the first Executive context** in the Executive command field.

You make the entry in the Executive command field to help you distinguish between the two Executive contexts you start for these exercises.

7. Press **ACTION+GO**. The following actions occur:
  - You return to the Context Manager display.
  - Contexts you can return to shows both contexts.
  - The Status column shows that the Executive context is **Done** and the word processor context is **Waiting or Stopped**. **Done** means the Executive context is complete. **Waiting or Stopped** means the word processor context is waiting for you to resume word processing.
  - The highlight appears on Executive.
  - The bullet appears to the left of the Executive context to show that you were working in the Executive context before returning to the Context Manager display.

# Switching Between Contexts

As you use Context Manager, you may find yourself switching from the current context to a previous one. For example, you may be using the word processor to type a letter and need to switch back to the Executive to copy a diskette.

You can switch to a context in the following ways:

- from the Context Manager display, by using the highlight or the function keys
- by pressing **ACTION** and the function key assigned to the context you are switching to
- by pressing **ACTION+NEXT** or **ACTION+Numeric Minus (-)** (the minus sign (-) on the numeric keypad)

The following exercises describe how to switch to a context from the Context Manager display and switch directly to a context from another context.

### Exercise 9: Using the Highlight to Switch to a Context from the Context Manager Display

When you start a context, you can use the highlight or the function keys to return to that context from the Context Manager display. This exercise describes how to use the highlight to switch to a context.

To switch to a context using the highlight:

1. Press **UP ARROW** or **DOWN ARROW** to move the highlight to the word processor under Contexts you can return to. (The highlight also moves to this context on the Function Key display.)
2. Press **GO**.

The word processor context replaces the Context Manager display.

3. Press **ACTION+GO**.

The Context Manager display reappears.

### Exercise 10: Using the Function Keys to Switch to a Context from the Context Manager Display

The function keys provide a convenient alternative to the highlight for switching to a context from the Context Manager display. This exercise describes how to switch to a context from the Context Manager display using the function keys.

To use the function keys to switch to a context from the Context Manager display:

1. Look at the Function Key display and jot down on a piece of paper the function keys associated with the Executive context and the word processor context. You will need this information for the next exercise.
2. Look at the Contexts you can return to column on the Context Manager display and review the contexts you have started.
3. Press the function key that corresponds to the Executive context.

The highlight moves to the Executive context in the Contexts you can return to column and to the Exec key in the Function Key display. The message Press GO to return to this context appears.

4. Press **GO**.

The Executive context replaces the Context Manager display.

### Exercise 11: Switching Directly from one Context to Another

As you become proficient at using Context Manager, you may want to switch directly from one context to another, bypassing the Context Manager display. This exercise describes how to do that.

Switching directly to a context requires you to use the function keys. To select the proper context, you must know which function key corresponds to which context. (You jotted down the function keys in exercise 10.)

You should see the Executive context on your screen.

To switch directly to a context from another context:

1. Press **ACTION+Fn**, with **Fn** corresponding to the word processor context.

Context Manager switches you from the Executive context to the word processor context.

2. With the word processor context showing, press **ACTION+Fn** again, with **Fn** corresponding to the Executive context.

***Note:** If you do not know the function key assigned to the context you want to switch to, press **ACTION+GO** to view the Context Manager display; then use the highlight method (exercise 9), the function key method (exercise 10), or **ACTION+Fn** to switch to the desired context.*

### Moving through All Contexts

When you have started a number of contexts, you may want to move through all the contexts without having to go to the Context Manager display or having to remember which function keys are assigned to which contexts.

### Exercise 12: Moving through Contexts

In this exercise, you will learn to move forward and backward through the word processor and Executive contexts, which you started in previous exercises.

If you did not do the previous exercise, you have only two contexts. To get the three contexts necessary for this exercise, start a second Executive application. To do so, you use the procedure in exercise 8, selecting the Executive application with a highlight and pressing **GO**.

To move through contexts:

1. Press **ACTION+GO**.  
Look at Contexts you can return to on the Context Manager display. The order that the contexts appear in this column is the order in which you move through them.
2. Position the highlight on the first context listed and press **GO**.  
The first context appears.
3. Press **ACTION+NEXT** to move forward to the next context.  
The second context listed replaces the first.
4. Press **ACTION+NEXT** again to switch to the third context.
5. To move backward through the contexts you have started, press **ACTION+Minus (-)** (the minus sign on the numeric keypad).  
The second context appears.
6. Press **ACTION+Minus (-)** again to move backward to the first context.

## Exiting Context Manager with FINISH+GO

You have completed all the exercises in this section and are ready to exit Context Manager. In section 2, you learned to use the Logout application to exit Context Manager from the Context Manager display. In this exercise, you will learn to use **FINISH+GO** to exit from that display.

### Caution:

Before you exit Context Manager, you should finish any contexts. If you exit Context Manager while contexts are unfinished, you may lose data or need to recover when restarting the applications.



### Exercise 13: Using FINISH+GO to Exit Context Manager from the Context Manager Display

To exit Context Manager using **FINISH+GO** from the Context Manager display:

1. Finish your contexts as follows:
  - For the Executive contexts, enter **Exit Executive** on the Executive command line and press **GO**.
  - For other contexts, switch to that context and then press **FINISH** and **GO**.
2. Press **FINISH** from the Context Manager display.

If the message **Warning: There are unfinished contexts. Press GO to logout or CANCEL to deny appears, there are contexts you have not yet finished. Press CANCEL and finish all contexts before beginning this procedure again at step 2.**
3. Press **GO** to exit Context Manager. The message **Logging out...** appears as the SignOn form replaces the Context Manager display.

## Mail Notification

If you use Context Manager with OFIS Mail, the Context Manager display lets you know when you have received mail. When you receive mail, one of the following messages appears in the center of the top border of the Context Manager display:

- You have mail
- Urgent mail

If you receive one of these messages, refer to the OFIS Mail operations guide for instructions on reading your incoming mail.

## Section Summary

In this section, you:

- started two applications by starting one application and then returning to the Context Manager display and starting another (using the highlight or the function keys)
- used the highlight and function keys to switch to a context from the Context Manager display by placing the highlight on the application and pressing **GO**, or pressing the appropriate function key and pressing **GO**
- switched directly to a context from another context by pressing **ACTION+Fn**, with **Fn** corresponding to the appropriate context
- moved forward through your contexts by repeatedly pressing **ACTION+NEXT**
- moved backward through your contexts by repeatedly pressing **ACTION+Numeric Minus (-)**
- exited Context Manager by using **FINISH+GO** from the Context Manager display
- learned about mail notification



## Section 4

# Transferring Data Between Contexts

Context Manager allows you to transfer data between contexts. In this section, you will learn to:

- mark text
- paste text using different data transfer modes
- determine the appropriate data transfer mode

**Note:** *The exercises in this section take about an hour to complete.*

## Before You Start

Before you begin this section, you should have completed the exercises in sections 2 and 3 to learn the following:

- starting and ending a Context Manager session
- starting and finishing contexts
- switching from context to context

Table 4-1 provides terms used in this section that may be new to you.

**Table 4-1. Terms for Section 4**

Term	Meaning
Editor	CTOS software you can use to write and edit files
Mark	an operation that highlights data
Modes	menu options that determine how data looks after transfer
Paste	an operation that copies marked data into a context

### Exercise 14: Preparing for Data Transfer Exercises

In this exercise, you will start two Executive contexts and prepare to transfer data.

To prepare for the data transfer exercises:

1. Begin the Context Manager session (refer to exercise 1 if you need help remembering how to do this).
2. When the Context Manager display appears, start the Executive application.

The Executive command line appears.

3. Enter **FILES** on the Executive command line.
4. Press **GO**.

Your system displays a list of files in the current path of the Executive.

5. Press **ACTION+GO**.

The Context Manager display appears.

6. Move the highlight to the Applications you can start column.
7. Move the highlight to Executive and press **GO** to start a second Executive context.

Context Manager loads the context. The Executive command line for the second Executive context appears.

8. Enter **EDIT** in the Executive command line of the second Executive context.
9. Press **RETURN**.

The Edit command form appears.

10. In the file name field, enter a name for a new file to use in these exercises (for example, **[Sys]<Sys>practice**).
11. Press **GO**, then press **GO** again to confirm creating a new file.

Your system opens a file in the Editor.

You can now proceed to the data transfer exercises.

### Data Transfer Exercises

In the following exercises, you practice the basic data transfer operations of marking and pasting data. You must complete exercise 14 first.

For most operations, you can use either a keyboard or a mouse. Where separate procedures are given for keyboard and mouse, the keyboard method appears first.

Some operations require action key commands, such as **ACTION+C**. The characters used for action key commands can be redefined in the Context Manager configuration file. These exercises use the default characters.

### Exercise 15: Setting the Data Transfer Mode

You can transfer data in several different modes. The mode determines how the transferred data looks. You can select the mode either before or after marking data.

If you make no selection from the Modes menu, Context Manager uses line mode as the default except as follows:

- A mode specified for an application in the Context Manager configuration file becomes the default for that application.
- Otherwise, the default is your most recent selection from the Modes menu in this Context Manager session.

In this exercise, you set the data transfer mode to line mode. As you begin this exercise, you see the Edit context from the last exercise.

To use the keyboard to select line mode for data transfer:

1. Switch to the **Files** context.
2. Press **ACTION+C**.

The Context Manager display and the Data Transfer menu appear as shown in figure 4-1.

3. Select **Modes** by using the Arrow keys or the **RETURN** or **NEXT** key to move the highlight to that option.
4. Press **GO**.

The Modes pop-up menu appears as shown in figure 4-2.

5. Select **Line**, if it is not already highlighted.
6. Press **GO**.

The pop-up menu disappears and Modes remains highlighted.

You have used the keyboard to select line mode for data transfer. You are ready to mark the data to be transferred.

**Figure 4-2. Modes Pop-Up Menu**

Status	Operation	Function	on start
Running	Mark	Allows text to be highlighted by using the	
Waiting	Modes	<div> 1 - Line  2 - Word  3 - Block  4 - Multiplan  5 - Spreadsheet </div>	
	Once the data is entered, press the F10 key to transfer the data to the spreadsheet.		
	1. Switch to the spreadsheet.		
	2. Position the cursor where you want the data to be placed.		
	3. Press Action-P to paste.		

Use arrow or return keys to highlight an operation. Press GO to select it.

Exec	OFIS W							Logout
------	--------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--------



**Figure 4-1. Data Transfer Menu**

Status	Operation	Function	on start
Running	Mark	Allows text to be highlighted by using the arrow, mark, and bound keys.	
Waiting	Modes	Selects the mode of data transfer for the receiving context.	
	Once the data is marked: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Switch to the receiving context.</li> <li>2. Position the cursor where you want the data to be placed.</li> <li>3. Press Action-P to paste.</li> </ol>		

Use arrow or return keys to highlight an operation. Press GO to select it.

Exec	OFIS W								Logout
------	--------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--------

### Exercise 16: Marking Data

In this exercise, you will learn to mark data for transfer to a context. As you begin, you see the Data Transfer menu you displayed in the last exercise.

To use the keyboard to mark data for transfer:

1. Select **Mark** on the Data Transfer menu.
2. Press **GO**.

The **Files** context reappears. The Mark cursor (a reverse video block) is at the location of the text cursor or at the top left of the screen.

3. Use the Arrow keys to move the cursor to the beginning of the data you want to transfer.
4. Press **MARK**.
5. Use the Arrow keys to move the cursor to the bottom right corner of the data you want to transfer.
6. Press **BOUND**.

As shown in Figure 4-3, a highlight encloses all the data you selected.

To mark different data for transfer, you move the cursor to a different location and repeat steps 3 through 6.

You have used the keyboard to mark data for data transfer.

To use the mouse to select line mode for data transfer:

1. Switch to the **Files** context.
2. Press **ACTION+C**.

The Context Manager display and the Data Transfer menu appear as shown in figure 4-1.

3. Select **Modes** by moving the mouse cursor to highlight that option.
4. Click the mouse button.

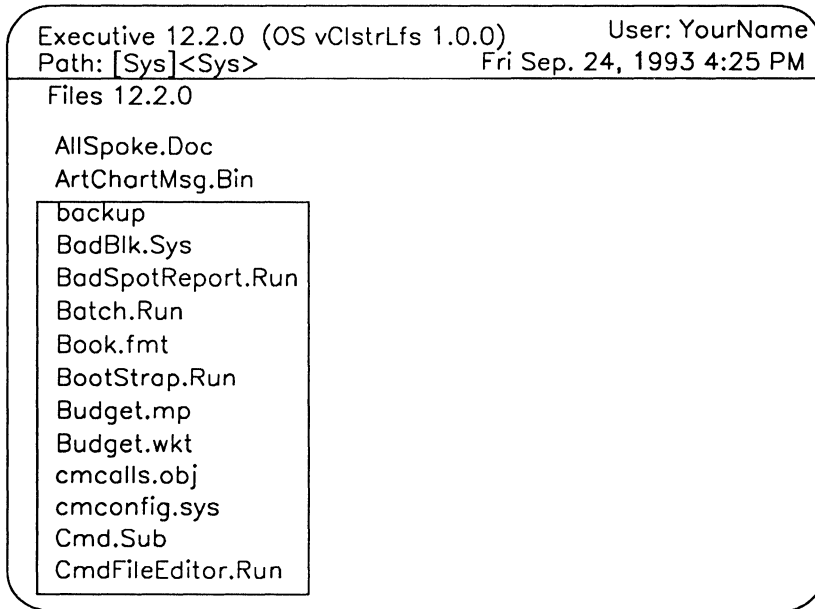
The Modes pop-up menu appears as shown in Figure 4-2.

5. Select **Line** by moving the mouse cursor to highlight that option.
6. Click the mouse button.

The pop-up menu disappears.

You have used the mouse to select line mode for data transfer. You are ready to mark the data to be transferred.

Figure 4-3. Marked Data



To use the mouse to mark data for transfer:

1. Select Mark on the Data Transfer menu by clicking on it.  
The **Files** context reappears. The Mark cursor (a reverse video block) is at the location of the text cursor or at the top left of the screen.
2. Move the mouse cursor to the beginning of the data you want to transfer.  
Since data is being marked using the mouse cursor, the Mark cursor disappears.
3. Press and hold down the mouse button and move the cursor to the end of the data you want to transfer.  
As shown in Figure 4-3, a highlight encloses all the data you selected.

4. Release the mouse button.

To mark different data, you move the mouse and repeat steps 2 through 4.

You have used the mouse to mark data for data transfer.

### Exercise 17: Pasting Data

In this exercise you paste the data you marked in the Files context into the Edit context.

To paste data to the Edit context:

1. Switch to the Edit context and place the cursor where you want the data to be pasted.

2. Press **ACTION+P**.

The marked data is pasted into the file as shown in figure 4-4. (Press **CODE+V** to view format characters such as the carriage returns after each line.)

The remaining steps delete the pasted data so that you can reuse the file for later exercises.

3. Press **CODE+E**, then **CODE+F10**.

This highlights the entire file.

4. Press **DELETE**.

The pasted data disappears from the Edit context.

You have pasted data in line mode. In the following exercises, you will learn about pasting data in other modes.

Figure 4-4. Data Transferred in Line Mode

Path: [Sys]<Sys>

<Sys>practice

backup  
BadBlk.Sys  
BadSpotReport.Run  
Botch.Run  
Book.fmt  
BootStrap.Run  
Budget.mp  
Budget.wkt  
cmcalls.obj  
cmconfig.sys  
Cmd.Sub  
CmdFileEditor.Run

-----

# Determining the Appropriate Data Transfer Mode

You can use table 4-2 to determine the appropriate mode to use to transfer data into some CTOS applications. You have already transferred data in line mode. The exercises that follow give you practice in using the other modes.

Table 4-2. Determining Data Transfer Mode

To Transfer Data Into	Use Mode
Executive	Line or Word
Editor	Line, Block, or Word
Enhanced Multiplan or Extended Multiplan	Multiplan
OFIS Spreadsheet	Spreadsheet
Word Processing	Word
Mail	Word or Line

For more information on data transfer modes, refer to appendix C.



### Exercise 18: Pasting Data in Word Mode

In this exercise, you paste marked data from the Files context into the Edit context in word mode. Since the data was already marked in exercise 16, you need not mark it again. You begin with the Edit context displayed.

To use word mode to transfer data to a context:

1. Press **ACTION+C**.

The Context Manager display and the Data Transfer menu appear.

2. Select **Modes**.

3. Press **GO**, or if using a mouse, click the mouse button.

The Modes pop-up menu appears.

4. Select **Word**.

5. Press **GO**, or click the mouse button.

6. Press **CANCEL** to return to the **Edit** context.

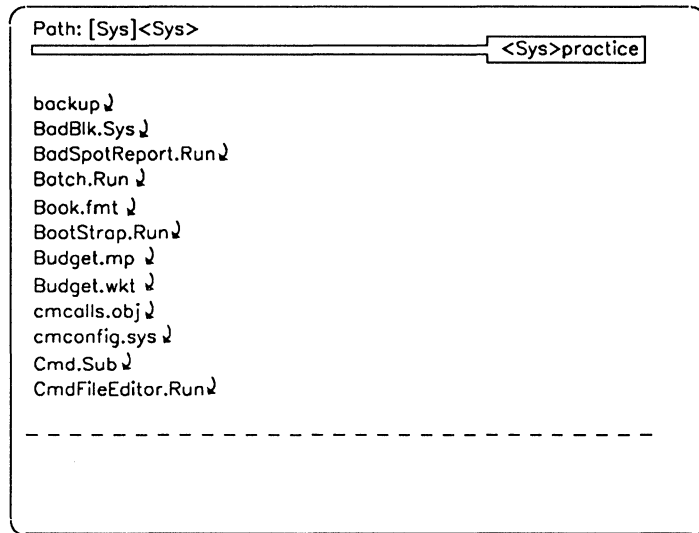
7. Press **ACTION+P**.

As shown in figure 4-5, the marked data appears as a continuous stream of words separated by spaces.

8. To prepare for the next exercise, delete the pasted data (press **CODE+E**, then **CODE+F10** to highlight the data, then press **DELETE**).

You have pasted data in word mode. In the next exercise, you will learn about pasting data in block mode.

Figure 4-5. Data Transferred in Word Mode



### Exercise 19: Pasting Data in Block Mode

In this exercise, you paste marked data from the Files context to the Edit context in block mode. You begin with the Edit context displayed.

To use block mode to transfer data to a context:

1. Press **RETURN** repeatedly to enter a number of carriage returns equal to the number of lines you marked in exercise 16.

Entering the carriage returns allows block mode to work properly with the Editor.

2. Move the cursor under the first carriage return you entered.
3. Press **ACTION+C**.

The Context Manager display and the Data Transfer menu appear.

4. Select **Modes**.
5. Press **GO**, or if using a mouse, click the mouse button.

The Modes pop-up menu appears.

6. Select **Block**.
7. Press **GO**, or click the mouse button.
8. Press **CANCEL** to return to the Edit context.
9. Press **ACTION+P**.

The marked data appears in Editor context as shown in figure 4-6.

10. To prepare for the next exercise, delete the pasted data (press **CODE+E**, then **CODE+F10** to highlight the data, then press **DELETE**).

You have pasted data into the Edit context in line, word, and block modes. The next exercise is optional; it shows you how to paste data in a spreadsheet mode.

**Figure 4-6. Data Transferred in Block Mode**

Path: [Sys]<Sys>

<Sys>practice

backup↓  
BadBlk.Sys↓  
BadSpotReport.Run↓  
Batch.Run↓  
Book.fmt↓  
BootStrap.Run↓  
Budget.mp↓  
Budget.wkt↓  
cmcalls.obj↓  
cmconfig.sys↓  
Cmd.Sub↓  
CmdFileEditor.Run↓

-----

### Exercise 20: Pasting Data in Spreadsheet or Multiplan Mode

Exercise 20 is optional. In this exercise, you paste marked data from the Edit context to a spreadsheet context. This requires that you have one of the following spreadsheet applications on your workstation, that you know how to operate it, and that Context Manager is configured to run it:

- Enhanced Multiplan or Extended Multiplan

Before you start the exercise, you start a spreadsheet context and open a file in it.

When you transfer data to or from Multiplan, it must be in the Command state (refer to the Multiplan operations guide).

To transfer data in a spreadsheet mode:

1. Display the Edit context.
2. For the data to be transferred, type two rows as follows, using a space between each column:

Label1	Label2	Label3	Label4
-23.984	3,987.98	1.23	2345.9-

3. Press **ACTION+C**.

This time you will mark the data before selecting the mode.

4. Select **Mark**.
5. Press **GO**, or click the mouse.

The **Edit** context reappears.

6. Mark the data to be transferred.
7. Switch to the spreadsheet context that will receive the transferred data.
8. Move the cursor to the point you want the data to appear.
9. Press **ACTION+C**.
10. Select **Modes**.

11. Press **GO**, or click the mouse.

The **Modes** pop-up menu appears.

12. Select Multiplan or Spreadsheet, depending on which spreadsheet context you are running (refer to table 4-2).
13. Press **GO**, or click the mouse.
14. Press **CANCEL**.
15. Press **ACTION+P**.

The data is pasted into the spreadsheet.

## Section Summary

In section 4, you learned how to:

- mark and paste data
- determine the appropriate data transfer mode
- transfer data between contexts

You should now be familiar with Context Manager data transfer operations.



# Appendix A

## Status Codes and Messages

This section describes status codes and messages for CTOS Context Manager. You can use this information for troubleshooting. Most require that you be familiar with the concepts and procedures in the *CTOS Context Manager II Installation and Configuration Guide*.

### Status Codes

**2440** This application must be invoked through the Executive program; edit the configuration file.

***Note:** Status code 2440 has a slightly different meaning for Context Manager than for operating system errors.*

**2441** A parameter contains an invalid value.

**12000** Unknown message.

**12001** No such partition handle.

**12002** Configuration buffer too small.

**12003** No such context handle.

**12004** No such command.

**12005** Information block size too large.

**12006** A context cannot call CMTerminateContext to terminate itself.

**12007** Using start by block, missing command name.

**12008** Using start by block, command name too long.

**12009** Using start by block, missing run file.



## Status Codes and Messages

---

12010	Using start by block, run file name too long.
12011	Using start by block, missing memory size.
12012	No such parent context handle.
12013	Cannot change parent to self.
12014	Cannot switch to locked context.
12015	Cannot adopt parent or grandparent context.
12020	This application is not reading the keyboard.  This status indicates that the application selected to receive the pasted data has been suspended or halted. Applications in this state cannot read the keyboard, and therefore cannot receive pasted data.
12021	Cannot paste to a submit program.
12022	Paste is already in progress.
12023	Invalid data transfer parameters.
12024	This context cannot terminate the child context.
12025	No function key for this context.
12026	A user interface for Context Manager has already been registered.
12027	Not a registered Context Manager user interface.
12029	Cannot start shared video child context.
12030	Cannot suspend or resume child context.
12031	The caller has missed an event it should have received from CMReadContext Event. To obtain current context information, the caller should issue a call to CMQueryOtherContexts.

- 12035** Data transfer is not supported from this application.
- The user attempted to use the Data Transfer feature from an application which does not have the necessary keyboard tables to support Data Transfer.
- 12057** The swap file is full -- cannot swap any more contexts.
- 12084** The run file needed for this application does not exist.
- 12085** You cannot start any more contexts; maximum is 20.
- 12086** There is no context to return to.
- 12087** The swap file is full -- cannot swap any more contexts.
- 12088** The run file is too large to run in any partition.
- 12089** You cannot logout; there are contexts which must be finished.
- 12090** Warning: There are unfinished contexts. Press GO to logout or CANCEL to deny.
- 12091** This context cannot be finished from the Context Manager.
- 12092** The file specified as your swap file does not exist.
- 12093** You can run only one graphics application at a time.
- 12094** Reserved.
- 12095** There is no current context.
- 12096** An existing context cannot be swapped out to start a new application.
- 12097** There is not enough room in the swap file to swap the highlighted context.
- 12099** Context Manager is not installed.
- 12100** ICMS is already installed.

## Status Codes and Messages

---

12101	ICMS internal error.
12102	Cannot open the ICMS Disk Message file.
12103	ICMS: No message available.
12104	ICMS: No free messages.
12105	ICMS: Not implemented.
12106	ICMS: The message sent was too long.
12107	ICMS: This context is already waiting for messages.
12108	ICMS is not installed.
12109	Incorrect version or missing Request.CM.sys.
40001	Context Manager inconsistency, suggest you save all contexts.
40002	Internal error: Wrong exchange.
40003	Internal error: Region status inconsistency.
40004	Internal error: Swap file inconsistency.
40005	Internal error: Too many swaps.
40006	Internal error: Invalid line indices specified for a map switch.
40007	Internal error: Swap count invalid.
40008	Internal error: Unknown context status.

## Status Messages

Status messages that may display while you are using Context Manager are described below. The associated status code, if there is one, is shown in parentheses.

Not enough memory in this partition to run this application.  
(Error 400)

When you select an application to start and press **GO**, the Context Manager message area says Loading ... then Finishing ... and then may give this error.

This error occurs when Context Manager tries to start an application in a partition that is too small for the application. The number specified in the *Memory Required* field of the Context Manager configuration file is too small for that application. You edit the Context Manager configuration file to change the entry in the *Memory Required* field for that application.

When done editing the configuration file, you save the configuration file changes. If you are using the default Context Manager interface, the configuration is updated automatically.

Not enough memory. (Error 400)

This error can occur if you enter a command from the Executive and the partition running the Executive is too small to support the particular program started by the command. For example, you may have entered the **OFIS Mail** command, which starts the CTOS electronic mail application. To avoid this error, instead of increasing the memory allocated for the Executive, you can add OFIS Mail as a separate application to your Context Manager configuration file and start it through Context Manager rather than the Executive.

When you have finished editing the configuration file, save the changes you have made to it. If you are using the default Context Manager interface, the configuration is updated automatically.

## Status Codes and Messages

---

This version of the OS cannot support any more contexts.  
(Error 801)

When you try to start a new application from the Context Manager screen, this message may be displayed.

Refer to the *CTOS Context Manager II Programming Guide* for an explanation of how to generate a new version of the operating system that supports more contexts.

A context in memory cannot be swapped out. (Error 813)

A context in memory cannot be swapped out because it cannot be quieted; that is, the program has requests outstanding after swapping requests have been issued by the operating system. This error is usually caused by system services that do not handle swapping correctly.

Either wait until the context in memory is finished, or finish the context that is in memory, and then try to switch your context again.

**Note:** *This message and the next are the same, but have different error codes and slightly different meanings.*

A context in memory cannot be swapped out. (Error 815)

A context in memory cannot be swapped out because it has served a request, served interrupts, or is communicating with a serial or parallel port.

Either wait until the context in memory is finished, or finish the context that is in memory, and then try to switch your context again.

This application must be invoked through the Exec; edit the Config File.

The application you have chosen requires that you enter a parameter or parameters that should be supplied from the Executive, by means of an Executive command form. Use the following procedure to correct this error:

1. Use the CM Editor to edit your Context Manager configuration file.
2. Display the configuration information for the application.
3. Change the entry in the *Run file* to *[Sys]<Sys>Exec.run*.
4. Change the entry in the *[Command case]* field to **CM**.
5. Save the configuration file changes.

An existing context cannot be swapped out to start a new application.

If you select a new application and press **GO**, the above message may appear. This means that all memory partitions into which the new application would fit are already occupied by contexts that are not allowed to swap out.

Either wait until the context(s) in memory are finished, or finish a context that is in memory, and then try to start your application again.

You cannot activate a data transfer session from a graphics context.

If you press the action character configured to start a data transfer session from a context that has registered itself to the Context Manager Service as a graphics context, the above message will appear.

You must select data from a context that does not register itself as a graphics context.

The data transfer feature has been disabled.

One or both action characters used to transfer data are disabled.

To configure the action key characters, use the CM Editor to edit your Context Manager configuration file. Press **F8** to display the action key character form, and then enter a new character in the character field.

## Appendix B

# Training Configuration

Before you do the training exercises, you or your System Administrator must set up a training configuration on your workstation. To do so, you should be familiar with accessing a configuration file through the CM Editor and entering information on the CM Editor display. For more information, refer to the *CTOS Context Manager II Installation and Configuration Guide*.

**Note:** *Memory requirement changes for software will affect memory requirement totals throughout this appendix.*

## Creating the Training Configuration File

You create a separate Context Manager configuration file for the training exercises. You can do this in two ways:

- You use the Executive **COPY** command to copy an existing configuration file. For example, you can copy `[Sys]<Sys>CMConfig.sys`, the default configuration file supplied with the software.

You then access the copy through the CM Editor and modify it.

- You use the CM Editor to create a new configuration file and add the training information.

The configuration tutorial in the *Installation and Configuration Guide* provides step-by-step instructions for doing this.



# Configuring for Your System for Training

The training configuration file must contain the application information specified in table B-1. You should also check to ensure that there is sufficient space on the system hard disk for a default swap file of 3000 sectors.

The data transfer exercises require that the Editor be available on the system. For the spreadsheet data transfer exercise, the configuration file must contain one of the spreadsheet applications shown in table B-2.

**Note:** *Selection of the 250 KB minimum memory requirement provides OFIS Writer with limited functionality. If you do not have OFIS Writer, configure Context Manager for your Unisys word processing software (refer to your word processing documentation).*

**Table B-1. Application Information**

Command Name	Run File Name*	Memory Req'd	Function Key	Command Case
Executive	Exec.run	<300	1	00
OFIS Writer	OWP4.run	<250	2	00
Logout	SignOn.run	<120	10	00
Copy	Exec.run	<175		CM

\*Specify the appropriate volume and directory.

**Table B-2. Application Information for Spreadsheet Data Transfer Exercise**

Command Name	Run File Name*	Memory Req'd
OFIS Spreadsheet	OFISSpreadsheet.run	<750
Enhanced Multiplan or Extended Multiplan	XMultiplan.run	<550

\*Specify the appropriate volume and directory.

## Accessing the Training Configuration

You access the training configuration by specifying the name of the training configuration file when you start Context Manager.

You can start Context Manager from the Executive, or you can modify your user file to automatically start Context Manager when you sign on.

Exercise 1 gives the procedure for accessing the training configuration by starting Context Manager from the Executive.

If you created a user file that activates the training configuration, you can sign on with that user name instead of following the procedure in exercise 1.

When you access the training configuration, the Context Manager display shows the applications you specified in the configuration file (refer to Figure B-1).

**Figure B-1 Context Manager Display for Training**

Status	Contexts you can return to	Applications you can start
		Copy Executive Logout OFIS Writer

Select application, optionally choose function key, then press GO.

Exec	OFIS W								Logout
------	--------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--------

# Appendix C

## Data Transfer Modes

You can transfer data in five data transfer modes. They are:

- Line mode

Line mode follows the transfer of each line of the marked data with a carriage return.

- Word mode

Word mode follows each character string of the marked data with one trailing space. This mode does not transfer carriage returns or Arrow keys.

- Block mode

Block mode transfers marked data in a block. For this mode to work properly, you must create the lines for the block in the Editor file before pasting the data. For example, if the block has ten lines, you press **RETURN** ten times, position the cursor below the first return arrow, then paste the data.

This mode is useful for transferring data to the Editor. If used to transfer data to word processing applications, odd formatting can result.

- Multiplan mode

Developed for use with Enhanced Multiplan or Extended Multiplan, this mode examines each character string in the marked data to determine whether it is alpha or numeric. Then Multiplan mode transfers each character string with a prefix letter a or v.

If the character string is numeric (for example, 55), the mode transfers a prefix letter v (for value). Numeric strings consist of the characters 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, +, -, and a decimal point.

If the character string is not numeric (for example, Filename), the mode transfers the prefix letter a. Multiplan mode follows each row of character strings in the marked data with a down arrow and left arrows for the number of character strings transferred from the previous row.

The result of this data transfer mode is that the transferred character strings appear in separate Multiplan cells, forming a spreadsheet.

**Note:** *Multiplan will not accept numeric value entries with commas separating numbers into hundreds, and will not accept a minus sign that appears on the right side of the data string to indicate a negative value. However, Multiplan mode allows you to mark and transfer data containing both commas and minus signs that appear on either side of a data string.*

- Spreadsheet mode

Developed for use with OFIS Spreadsheet, this mode examines each character string in the marked data to determine whether it is a numeric value or a label entry. If the string contains only the digits 0 through 9, +, -, or the decimal point, the string will be interpreted by OFIS Spreadsheet as a numeric value. In this case, there is no need to also transfer a prefix character, since interpretation is automatic.

If the first character in the data string is a numeric character but the rest of the string contains alphanumeric characters, the mode transfers a single quote as a prefix character to indicate a label entry.

Any other data string will be interpreted as a label entry. In this case, there is no need to transfer a prefix character.

The Spreadsheet mode follows each string by a right arrow code to move to the next cell. A single down arrow and the number of left arrow codes needed to return to the beginning column of the next row follow each line. The result of this transfer mode is the placement of each data string in a separate OFIS Spreadsheet cell.

**Note:** *OFIS Spreadsheet will not accept numeric value entries with commas separating numbers into hundreds, and will not accept a minus sign that appears on the right side of the data string to indicate a negative value. However, Spreadsheet mode allows you to mark and transfer data containing both commas and minus signs that appear on either side of a data string.*

### Determining Data Transfer Modes

Some CTOS applications can be identified with certain data transfer modes. Refer to table C-1 to determine the appropriate mode for some CTOS applications.

**Table C-1. Determining Data Transfer Mode**

Mode	Description	Appropriate for	Examples of appropriate applications
line	inserts a carriage return after each line copied	applications that accept line-oriented input	Executive
word	copies character strings delineated by spaces	word processing applications	OFIS Writer, Document Designer, OFIS Designer
block	places copied text in a block	applications that understand arrow keys	Editor
Multiplan	copies alpha without user specifying a, copies numeric characters without user specifying v	spreadsheet application	Enhanced Multiplan, Extended Multiplan
Spreadsheet	copies numeric, alphanumeric strings without user specifying prefix character	spreadsheet application	OFIS Spreadsheet

# Glossary

## A

### **ACTION key**

You press the **ACTION** key in combination with other keys to manipulate the state of contexts under Context Manager.

### **Application**

An application is software such as the OFIS Writer and the Executive.

### **Applications you can start**

Applications you can start is a column on the Context Manager display that shows the available applications you can start with Context Manager.

### **Arrow keys**

Arrow keys let you move the cursor or highlight.

## B

### **Background**

Background refers to any context other than the one being shown (compare with Foreground).

### **Bullet**

A bullet (•) identifies the current context by appearing next to the context name on the Context Manager display.



### C

#### **Context**

A context is an application that is started. The most recently selected context displays on the screen and responds to keyboard input.

#### **Context Manager II.**

Context Manager II (referred to as Context Manager in this guide) is a software utility that allows several applications, utilities, and/or programs (referred to in this guide as applications) to run concurrently on a CTOS multipartition operating system.

#### **Context Manager display**

The Context Manager display is a menu that lets you start a new application, return to contexts you have already started, view the status of contexts, and exit Context Manager.

#### **Contexts you can return to**

Contexts you can return to is a column on the Context Manager display that shows the contexts. When you start an application, Context Manager automatically places it in this column.

#### **Context Manager II**

Refer to CTOS Context Manager II.

#### **COPY**

**Copy** is an Executive operation that duplicates files.

#### **CTOS**

CTOS is a Unisys operating system.

#### **CTOS Context Manager II**

CTOS Context Manager II is a software package that enables you to run multiple applications simultaneously so that you can easily switch back and forth between them.

#### **Current context**

The current context is the context displayed on your screen.

## D

### Data transfer

Data transfer is a Context Manager feature you use to transfer data between contexts.

### Done (status)

A status of Done indicates that your last Executive application is complete. The term appears in the Status column on the Context Manager display (for Executive commands only).

## E

### Enhanced Multiplan

Refer to Multiplan.

### Executive application

The Executive application lets you access system utilities and commands, such as **Files** and **Floppy Copy**.

### Exit

1. Exit means to end a software session.
2. You enter the command **Exit Executive** on the Executive command line to finish the Executive application within Context Manager.

### Extended Multiplan

Refer to Multiplan.

### F

#### Finishing a context

Finishing a context refers to leaving a context when you no longer need to work in it. Pressing **FINISH+GO** when working in an application closes and saves any open application files. Pressing **FINISH+GO** from the Context Manager display does not save any open application files.

#### Fn

**Fn** denotes one of the ten function keys, which are labeled **F1** through **F10** and located at the top of the keyboard.

#### Foreground

Foreground describes the context being shown (compare with Background).

#### Function Key display

The Function Key display, located at the bottom of the Context Manager display, identifies applications assigned to function keys.

#### Function keys

Function keys (**F1** through **F10**) appear at the top of your keyboard. They provide one way of starting applications.

### H

#### Halted (status)

A context you halt with **ACTION+S** (or the key specified in the Context Manager configuration file) is identified as **Halted** in the Status column on the Context Manager display.

#### HELP key

Pressing the **HELP** key from the Context Manager display lets you see the version of Context Manager that you are using.

#### Highlight

Highlight is a part of the Context Manager display that shows dark characters on a light background. It marks an application or context selected for a Context Manager operation.

### I

#### **ICMS**

Refer to InterContext Message Service.

#### **InterContext Message Service (ICMS)**

ICMS is a service used by Context Manager.

### L

#### **Locked (status)**

A context that is locked to user access is identified as **Locked** in the Status column on the Context Manager display.

#### **Logout**

Logout is the command used to exit some software like CTOS Executive and Context Manager.

### M

#### **Mark**

Mark is an operation that highlights data.

#### **Message Area**

The Message Area is located above the Function Key display on the Context Manager display. The Message Area prompts you with the status, options, or limitations associated with the context in which you are working.

#### **Mode**

A mode is a Data Transfer menu option that determines how data looks after transfer.

#### **Mouse**

A mouse is a hardware device for moving the cursor and making selections on the display.

#### **Multiplan**

Extended Multiplan and Enhanced Multiplan are two versions of CTOS spreadsheet software.

### O

#### **OFIS Graphics**

OFIS Graphics is CTOS graphics software.

#### **OFIS Spreadsheet**

OFIS Spreadsheet is CTOS spreadsheet software.

#### **OFIS Writer**

OFIS Writer is CTOS word processing software.

### P

#### **Partition**

A partition is a portion of your workstation's memory containing one context.

#### **Paste**

Paste is a data transfer operation that copies marked data into a context.

### R

#### **Running (status)**

A status of Running means that the context is currently executing. The term appears in the Status column on the Context Manager display.

## S

### **SignOn form.**

The SignOn form appears when you turn on your workstation. You must complete the SignOn form before you can begin using your system.

### **Status code.**

A status code is a message that informs you of the status of your software or hardware.

### **Status column.**

The Status column appears on the Context Manager display to indicate the condition of contexts.

### **Stopped (status)**

A status of *Stopped* means that the context is in the background, but not running. The term appears in the Status column on the Context Manager display.

### **Swap file**

A swap file is a file that holds contexts temporarily (said to be swapped) to make room for another context.

### **Swapped (status)**

A status of *Swapped* means that the system is temporarily storing a context to make room for another context. The swapped context is available to you, but is suspended until you recall it. The term appears in the Status column on the Context Manager display.

## U

### **User file**

A user file identifies each system user and specifies the environment the system activates after the user signs on and exits from the system. It also can contain other specifications about the user environment. The user file name consists of the user name and the suffix *.user*.

### W

#### **Waiting (status)**

A status of `Waiting` indicates that the application is waiting for your instructions. The term appears in the Status column on the Context Manager display.

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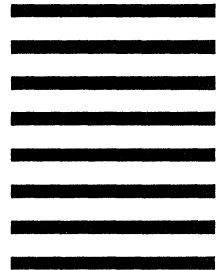
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